

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 28 to page 8, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Various selections of these polymers can be used, depending on desired purposes. From the viewpoint of slidability or rigidity, oxymethylene homopolymers or oxymethylene copolymers having a low comonomer content are preferable, whereas from the viewpoint of the heat stability or impact resistance, oxymethylene copolymers having a high comonomer content or block copolymers of hydrogenated polybutadiene and an oxymethylene copolymer are preferable. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 17 to line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Use of an antioxidant and/or a formaldehyde- or formic acid-trapping agent or simultaneous use thereof is effective for heat stabilization. --

Please replace the paragraph on page 10, line 19 to line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A process for producing such polyether ester amides is disclosed in the above-mentioned JP-A-59-191752, U.S. Patent No. 5652326, etc. Polyether ester amides can be also produced by processes disclosed in detail in U.S. Patent No. 4230838, U.S.

Patent No. 4332920, U.S. Patent No. 4207410, U.S. Patent No. 4345064, U.S. Patent No. 4429081, etc.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 27 to page 11, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Polyether amides can be produced by polycondensation of (1) polyamide-formable monomer and (2) polyethers having amino terminals and/or carboxyl terminals and (3) by copolycondensation of the terminals of (2) with a substantially equivalent weight of aliphatic, alicyclic, and aromatic dicarboxylic acids and/or diamines. Such polyether amides can be produced by process disclosed in the above-mentioned JP-A-4-168145, etc., which document is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 13 to line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Monomers copolymerizable with said α -olefins include, for example, conjugated diene components (butadiene, isoprene, piperylene, etc.), non-conjugated dienes (1,4-hexadiene, cyclopentadiene, 5-ethylidenenorbornene, 2,5-norbornadiene, etc.), (meth)acrylic acid or its ester derivatives (methyl methacrylate, etc.), (meth)acrylonitrile, aromatic vinyl

monomers (styrene, α -methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, p-t-butylstyrene, etc.), vinyl ethers (vinylmethylether, etc.), vinyl esters (vinyl acetate, etc.). --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 20 to page 19, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--It is preferable from the viewpoint of imparting desirable surface appearance and slidability to molded articles to use inorganic fillers having particle sizes of not more than 100 μm in terms of volume average particle size, more preferably not more than 50 μm , most preferably not more than 30 μm . Inorganic fillers for use for the purpose are preferably potassium titanate whiskers, wollastonite (acicular and granular), calcium carbonate, talc, graphite, nepheline, syenite, hydroxyapatite, silica, carbon black, and kaolin. Particularly preferable are potassium titanate whiskers, wollastonite (acicular and granular), calcium carbonate, talc and carbon black. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 19 to page 27, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- b-2: 500 parts by weight of caprolactam, 450 parts by weight of polyethylene glycol, 66 parts by weight of adipic acid and 5

parts by weight of antioxidant (Irganox 1098, made by Ciba Specialty chemicals Co., Ltd.) were charged into a 3-liter stainless steel autoclave, followed by heating at 260°C for one hour with stirring in a nitrogen atmosphere to obtain a homogeneous transparent solution. Then, 1.0 parts by weight of an antimony trioxide catalyst was added thereto. Then, the pressure was reduced to 1 mmHg or less over one hour, and then reaction was carried out for 3 hours. The resulting viscous polymer was placed in a strand shape onto a belt and pelletized to obtain polyether ester amide. The polyether ester amide so obtained had a relative viscosity of 2.0 (0.5 wt.%, m-cresol solution, 25°C) and had the following copolymer composition based on NMR determination; --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 18 to line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- c-3: Maleic acid-modified straight chain, low density polyethylene having a maleic acid modification rate of 1.5 wt.% and a melt index of 3.0 g/10 min. (ASTM D-1238-57T); --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 26 to page 29, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- c-5: Maleic acid-modified, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene block copolymer having a maleic acid modification

rate of 1.0 wt.% and a melt index of 0.4 g/10 min. (ASTM D-1238-57T), obtained by modifying Tuftec H 1052 of styrene/butadiene=20/80 wt.% (made by Asahi Kasei Co.) with maleic anhydride; --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 30, line 5 to line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- e-1: Granular wollastonite having a volume average particle size of 3 μm , measured by a laser particle size meter and an aspect ratio of 3; --

In Table 3 on page 39, in the third column from the right, please replace the text to read "Decomposition and foaming during extrusion"

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 46, line 1 to line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Example 26

96 parts by weight of polyoxymethylene resin (a-5) containing 0.3 wt.% of triethylene glycol-bis-[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate], 0.05 wt.% of polyamide 66 and 0.10 wt.% of calcium stearate as stabilizers, 2 parts by weight of polyamide elastomer (b-1) and 2 parts by weight of

acid-modified olefinic resin (c-1) biaxial extruder, 30 mm in diameter (L/D=30), set to 200°C at a screw revolution rate of 200 rpm and a feed rate of 10 kg/hr. The extruded resin was pelletized by a strand cutter, and subjected to evaluation of the above-mentioned properties. Results are shown in Table 7. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 50, line 5 to line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Example 32

95 parts by weight of polyoxymethylene resin (a-5) containing 0.3 wt.% of triethylene glycol-bis-[3-(3-t-butyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] and 0.05 wt.% of polyamide 66 as stabilizers, 2.5 parts by weight of polyamide elastomer (b-1), 2.5 parts by weight of acid-modified olefinic resin (c-1), 7 parts by weight of electroconductive carbon black (e-2), and one part by weight of triphenylphosphine, 2 parts by weight of epoxy resin (ARALDITE ECN 1299 made by Asahi Kasei Epoxy K.K.) and 0.3 parts by weight of dicyandiamide as stabilizers were uniformly

blended in a blender and melt kneaded by a biaxial extruder, 30 mm in diameter ($L/D=30$), set to 200°C at a screw revolution rate of 200 rpm and a feed rate of 10 kg/hr. The extruded resin was pelletized by a strand cutter. The pellets so obtained were subjected to evaluation of the above-mentioned properties.

Results are shown in Table 8. --